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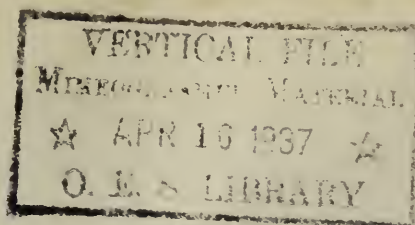
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M I N U T E S

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REGIONAL CONFERENCE

For
NEGRO DISTRICT AGENTS, Petersburg, Va., 1937
Under

50
U. S. EXTENSION SERVICE / U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
C. L. Chambers, In Charge Southern Section
Held at
State College, Petersburg, Virginia,
January 20 and 21, 1937



875163

Wednesday morning - January 20, 1937

J. B. Pierce - Presiding
Miss L. A. Jenkins - Secretary

Messrs Waller, Estelle and Williams, Texas Agents, having arrived late on Tuesday, were introduced and welcomed to the group.

Mr. Pierce announced that the conference would be rather informal and had the approval of Mr. C. L. Chambers of the Washington office. The leaflet, "Suggestions for Negro Farmer Discussion Groups", was discussed, led by Mr. Pierce, round-table fashion. See leaflet which was distributed to all members of the conference. Page 19.

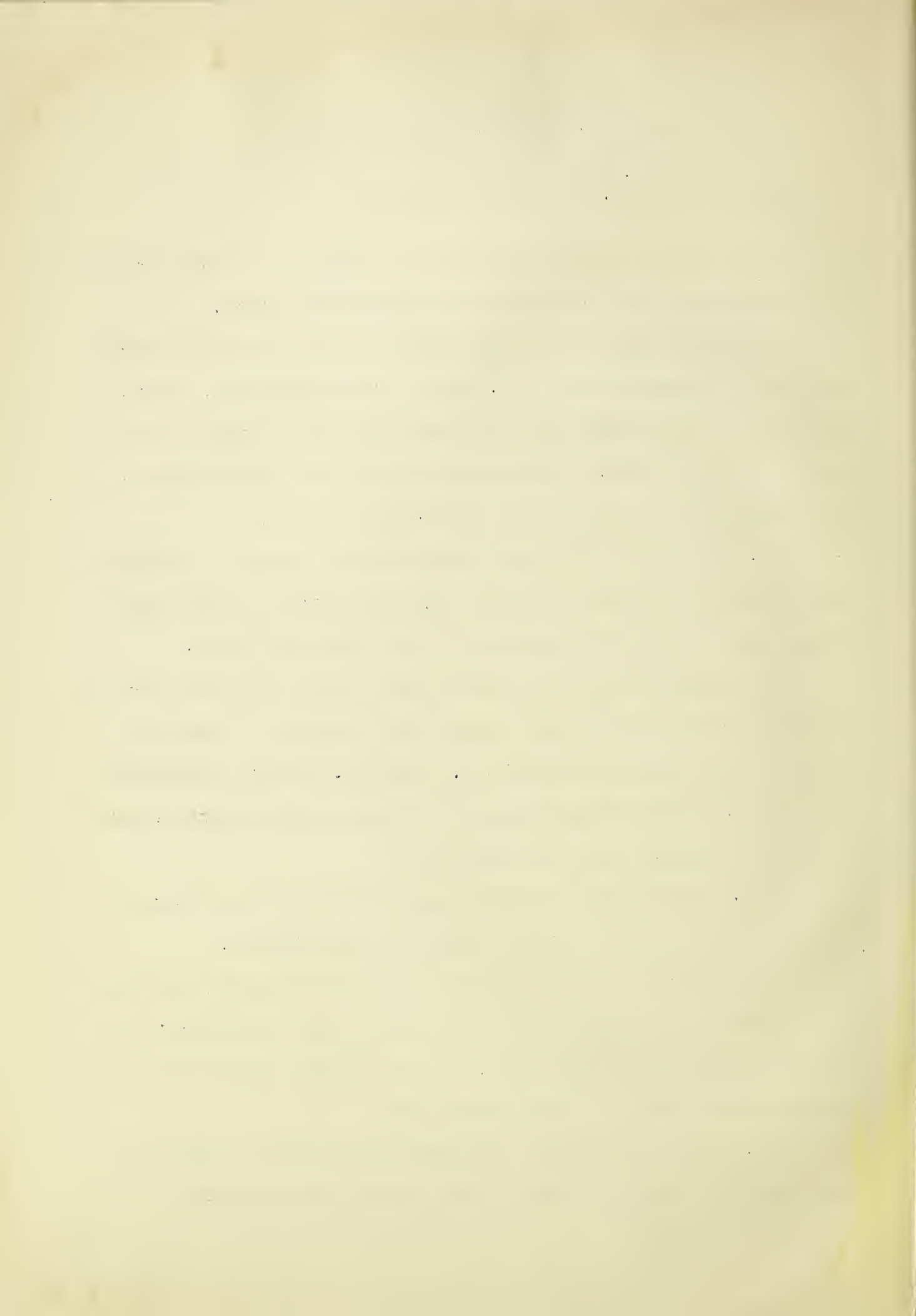
Mr. Pierce felt that people are getting more community conscious, more interested in getting the whole community improved, rather than being satisfied with the improvement of the individual family.

Mr. Burnette, Kentucky, explained that he knew instances where it was more profitable for certain farmers to be tenants, at least for a period of time, and not indefinitely. After Mr. Burnette's statement, it looked as if the apparent tendency of certain agents towards tenancy instead of ownership, had been clarified.

Mrs. Conner asked what would become of the man who now works as a tenant, when he gets too old to work the landlord's farm.

Mr. Waller cited an instance of a tenant in Missouri, who reared ten children, six of whom went to college; the other four did not want to go to college after high school. He gave the children the choice of college or the buying of a farm of their own.

Mr. Estelle thought that ownership should always be encouraged and owners are more apt to make a life, rather than just making a



living.

Mr. Pierce: "We are all agreed that (1) we should encourage our farmers to become owners, (2) never to encourage them to always remain tenants, (3) should encourage tenants to become the very best tenants possible, so as to make a good living and money for themselves and for the landlords."

Mrs. Malcolm: "Resettlement workers have found that certain clients will never be able to pay out and become owners. Another group will succeed if they have close supervision for five years. All of these farmers were carefully hand picked."

Mr. Patterson thought that much of the trouble of these persons who fail can be traced back to the fact that they have never been taught to think for themselves. Many persons were not only able to remain off relief during the depression, but have been able to hold on to their lands. He felt that the lack of education is at the bottom of most of this trouble.

Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Taylor agreed with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Hudson asked what was meant by education as applied by agents, who mentioned the lack of it as a cause for failure. He thought that every boy and girl should have a minimum of high school training and college for those who need it. Many boys and girls cannot take college training, but will make good citizens just the same.

Mr. Pierce reminded the group that this tenancy-ownership problem is not a race question but applies to the human family.

Mr. Patterson precipitated a lively discussion on whether



farmers are interested in long-time tenant-landlord agreements. It appeared that farmers are not clamoring for long-time agreements.

Mr. Sheffield commented on topics brought up during the previous two-day discussion-group work. He said that many things, such as "Taxation" might be found difficult because it varies in different states. The "Outlook" certainly should help with the discussion of "Imports and Exports". He felt that we shall always have people who are mentally incompetent of making a living and would always be on relief of one kind or the other, but that our training must be towards ownership.

Mr. Hudson felt that farmers who move every year will never be able to build up soils or homes. He felt that written contracts were absolutely necessary in order to safeguard tenant and landlord.

Mr. Sheffield: "Faith is man's bridge to infinity. Great progress comes through individuals rather than through a whole community. Discussions alone will not solve our problems, but will lead to a better understanding and will be of great help in that direction.

The twelve southern states acquired an extra million and a quarter population between 1929-1934. Farmers sometime awoke in the morning to find that a family had moved into vacant tenant houses without permission. Nothing was done to oust them. This state of affairs, probably accounts for the large increase in tenancy.

Too great cotton production will cause lowered prices and consequently lowered standards of living."

Certain statistics, not yet released by U. S. Government were

given by Mr. Sheffield.

COMPARISON OF FARM POPULATION, GROSS INCOME
AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE
TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES -1935

State	1935 Farm Population*	Percent of Natl Farm Popula.	1935 Gross Farm Income	Percent of Natl Farm Income	Benefit Payment	Percent of Natl Benefit Payments
Alabama	1 397 000	4.4	158 311 000	1.9	16 351 000	3.3
Arkansas	1 165 000	3.7	137 595 000	1.7	17 268 000	3.5
Florida	332 000	1.0	112 162 000	1.4	799 000	.16
Georgia	1 417 000	4.4	191 392 000	2.4	16 562 000	3.3
Louisiana	854 000	2.7	120 549 000	1.5	17 321 000	3.5
Mississippi	1 347 000	4.2	167 807 000	2.1	18 654 000	3.7
N. Carolina	1 647 000	5.1	292 829 000	3.7	12 293 000	2.5
Oklahoma	1 008 000	3.2	186 897 000	2.3	23 021 000	4.6
S. Carolina	961 000	3.0	124 711 000	1.6	9 915 000	1.9
Tennessee	1 324 000	4.2	154 433 000	1.9	9 590 000	1.9
Texas	2 317 000	7.3	491 879 000	6.1	58 751 000	11.8
Virginia	<u>1 056 000</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>158 819 000</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>3 189 000</u>	<u>.64</u>
Southern States	14 825 000	46.6	2 297 384 000	28.7	203 714 000	40.9
United States	31 809 000		8 009 144 000		497 793 000	

NOTE * Population figures preliminary - not for publication.

Washington has two schools of thought, namely, social reforms vs economic reforms.

Larger agricultural income is necessary if we are to secure the needed social reforms.

Mr. Sheffield: "Due to financial cuts, regional conferences have not been held as in former years. Since things seem to be getting better, the Washington office thought that it would be wise to call this regional conference. Some of the Negro workers attended the regional conference in Texas. These meetings are valuable for the exchange of thought from state to state. The Secretary injected the discussion idea into our program because changes come and come so fast, that we need to get farmers together to explain and talk over plans with them. The AAA used our set-up for getting things over through Extension Service, since we already had the necessary machinery. Even though we are rendering a great service, a great many changes often take place over night.

It is our job in the farming game to help these people help themselves. As supervisors it is your job to get it done. The South has more workers in extension work than other sections of the country. The East has more than one specialist per agent. West has two specialists per agent. South has one specialist to about six agents. That looks unbalanced.

Figures taken from the 1935 statistical report showed that agents in the South reached 49.1 per cent of the farms in the South or 1,400



farms per county agent. 4-H club work reached 10 per cent of the farm homes in the South. Many of the eastern states reach large numbers of urban homes as well, a larger per cent than in the South.

Average number 4-H club members, boys and girls, per county in the East-628, North Central-325, West-400, South-437, per agent.

As supervisors, study your counties: If enrollment is low, bring up interest and enrollment. Do not, however, sacrifice quality for numbers. In new enrollment stress enrollment of boys and girls between ten and fourteen so as not to conflict with Smith-Hughes law for those of fourteen and twenty. If you do a good job for four years, you need not worry about what will happen from there on.

Adjourned for lunch

On invitation of President Gandy, the Extension Workers attended Chapel Service at 12:45 p. m., and some of them were requested to speak to the assembly.

Members who spoke briefly were: Mr. Ray, Arkansas; Mrs. Lowe, North Carolina; Mrs. Malcolm, Washington, D. C; Mr. Sheffield, Washington, D. C; and Mr. Waller, Texas. Mr. Pierce introduced all speakers.

Wednesday afternoon
January 20, 1937

Mr. Sheffield: "Cotton as a crop has not yet reached parity, though livestock and most other crops have about reached parity. Benefit payments to the South have not yet been satisfactory for southern farmers. Living conditions cannot be changed unless we get more income. Awaken the people to the need of better living then when they get better prices

they can secure these better things.

Crop reports and reports of soil conservation division will show a vast difference as to number of acres in soil building campaign".

He closed by urging better work, closer cooperation, more intensive work and more faith in extension work.

Mrs. Malcolm: Points brought up - Legislation and Organization. We are in better shape now than ever before. See that county and state officials have publicity about extension activities every month.

Outline subjects from discussion sheet passed out by Mr. Pierce, to be taken up with your county agents.

New agents should be taught history and romance of early extension workers. Files should contain such information about; Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Mr. O. B. Martin, and others. It is very important for the training of these new agents. (Mrs. Malcolm will pass such material as she has to Mr. Pierce who will in turn mimeograph and send to supervising agents).

Mrs. Malcolm, quoting Mr. O. B. Martin, said: "We need beacons more than we need programs". She warned against being too general in reporting "Persons Reached".

The program of the meeting of Negro supervising agents held at Orangeburg in 1927 was compared with subjects discussed in this conference and of the needs of the farmers of today.

"Reducing exercises" are in order before we go to our several homes. We have been fairly swamped with information. When you return home, see that this fine organization which you have is not used for



one thing that is not towards getting extension results.

Extension agents should write to State or Federal offices, USDA, for all materials needed. Do not send to outside agencies.

Mr. Pierce suggested that when in doubt always take up such questions with Director, whether it is a matter of persons to be invited to your state or county, or materials to be used.

Agents were reminded that certain results must be attained if our work is to be satisfactory. Mrs. Malcolm: "If you follow J. B. Pierce he will bring you over the road to success with fewest detours".

Problems remain the same. Methods may vary.

Doctor Knapp said that business failures were greater than scientific failures. Raise "levels" of living as when climbing a ladder - one does not skip steps.

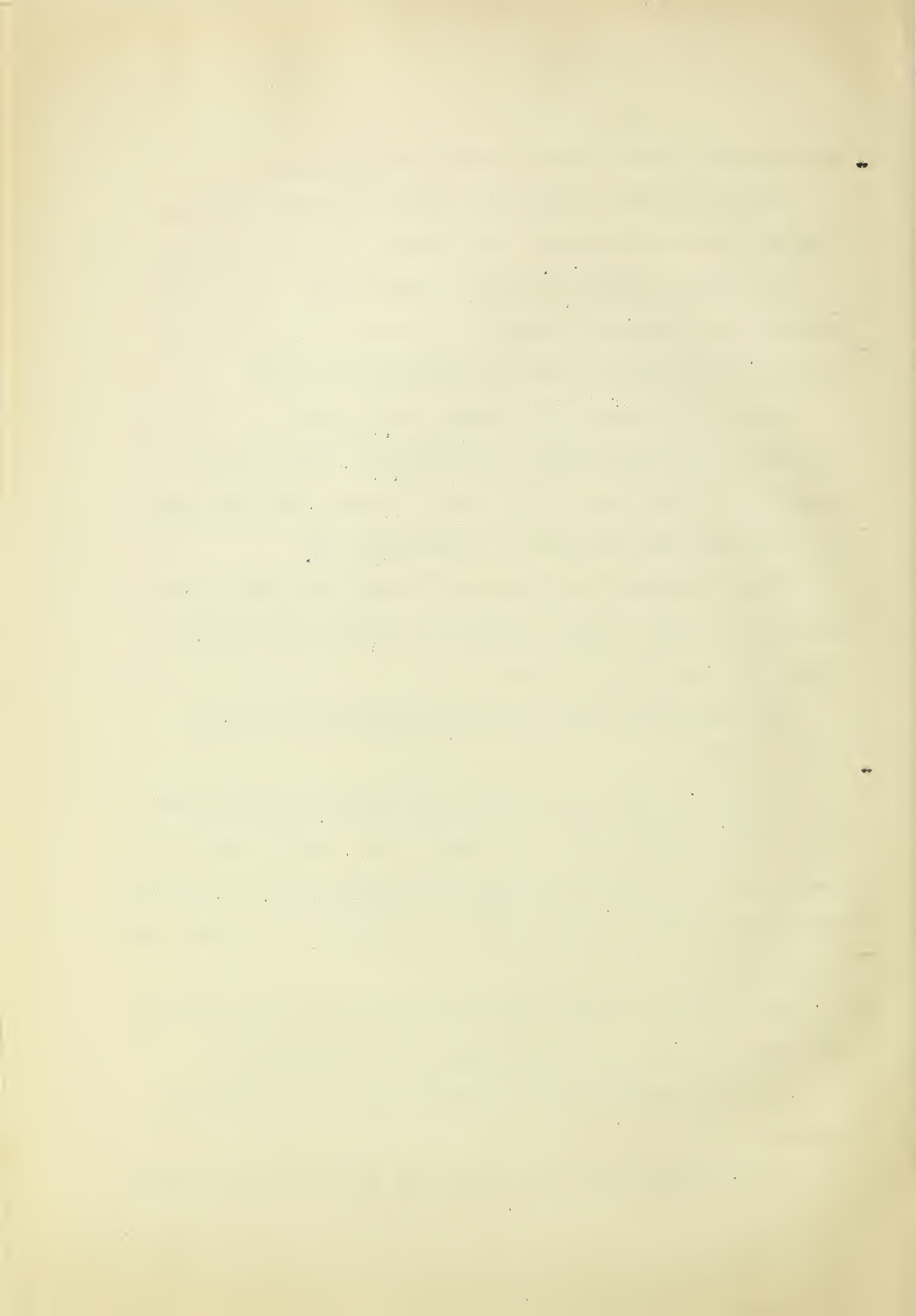
Mrs. Malcolm said that agents must make their best even better in 1937.

It would be well now to move a step forward and make a whole farm or home a demonstration, not many at first, only as many as the county agent can supervise carefully and district agent can supervise fairly often. Family chosen should be financially able to make suggested improvement.

Much discussion of the type of families to be chosen followed Mrs. Malcolm's suggestion about choosing the demonstration.

The best program includes the whole family, man, woman and children.

After a short recess Mr. Taylor began the discussion of county



agents' reports as a progressive index of accomplishment. Reports should carry records of demonstrations dated when begun, progress should be noted and dated. Reports should also carry names and addresses of demonstrators. Projects carried from year to year should show a satisfactory spread. Mrs. Dixon spoke in the same strain.

The question arose as to the value of weekly field reports as compared with monthly and annual reports. That reports should be full and definite was stressed by Mr. Pierce. Agents must use judgement in the use of names and addresses of persons named in county - state - federal reports as well as for filling the spaces in annual statistical reports.

Mr. Ray mentioned a very satisfactory progress report used in Arkansas. Mr. Pierce mentioned a similar one used in South Carolina.

Mr. Mitchell asked if records of Negro work in North Carolina dating back 20 years could be found in the files in the Washington office.

Mr. Sheffield felt that our system of reporting is probably one of the weakest parts of our set-up. Relief may come in a manner that will give us a different and better way of securing reports. As they now stand, Doctor Warburton finds it difficult to get the necessary information for presenting to Congressional Committee in the effort to secure appropriations.

Mrs. Malcolm said that the matter of reports had long been a bone of contention in the federal office and strenuous efforts have been made to have reports that would reflect progress made.



Conclusion as to Reports:

Every state has its own report. Washington has its own, but neither agency puts any ban on narrative report where you write in whatever work of whatever nature you may have done. Organize the narrative, however, so that it will be possible and easy to pick up what you have accomplished. Be full, but brief.

A D J O U R N E D

Wednesday night - January 20, 1937

Mr. Pierce appointed Resolutions Committee:

Miss Hamilton - Arkansas	Mr. Mitchell - Chairman, N. C.
Mr. Burnette - Kentucky	Mrs. Rowan - Texas
Mrs. Dixon - Maryland	Mrs. Hewlett - Oklahoma
Miss Walton - Tennessee	Mr. Patterson - Virginia

Mr. Pierce discussed the value of an organization among the extension workers of a state and of national scope. States reporting active organizations were - North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Arkansas reported that its organization was now inactive, but had been organized. Kentucky and Maryland each has so few extension workers that no organization has been attempted.

Some of the reasons for organizations discussed were: Better Training for Extension Workers now in the Field; Benefits to be secured through exchanging Experiences Encountered in getting Extension Work Accomplished; Stimulating one another to a higher standard of efficiency as Extension Workers.

Mrs. Rowan made a motion to this effect: "That the two field agents, USDA, Messrs Pierce and Campbell, work out plans for an organization to include all Negro workers in USDA Extension Service". The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Pierce suggested that each state worker write a letter to his or her field agent asking that said agent confer with the other field agent and make necessary plans for such an organization as was described in Mrs. Rowan's motion.

Mr. Charity suggested that each district agent confer with the state organization of county farm and home agents and secure their wishes in regard to such an organization.

Mrs. Rowan asked whether any further help might be expected from the Rosenwald Fund.

The matter of insurance for extension agents against illness and accident was referred to Mrs. Malcolm for Thursday a. m.

Agents asked that if a Rosenwald school is held preference for location of school in order named, is Howard University, Hampton Institute or Tuskegee Institute.

Thursday morning - January 21, 1937

Mr. Pierce opened the meeting and asked Mrs. Malcolm to continue with the discussion of: "Carrying the Complete Farm and Home Demonstrations to the Farm and Home".

Mrs. Malcolm said that Mr. Sheffield has done much work on this plan, though some states have added such suggestions as they



deemed good. The Washington office tried to avoid excess records, since too great an array of questions tend to confuse the farmer and nothing is accomplished.

Each state is at liberty to set up its own aims. This type of set-up will enable the government to secure information showing what the farm contributes. Such records are not now available. These records will help the national government to set-up a workable farm policy. This set-up will bring about coordination, instead of a change in your work. You will do the same things but they will be in a better organized way. Everything will serve to bring the whole farm or home up to a higher level. It is desirable for instance, to know right here in Virginia what size family a given size farm will support.

Agents must bestir themselves to make such a program so effective that there will be no question as to the value of extension work.

Certain states have so many plans already on foot that they are loath to undertake this project this year, but other directors have worked out or are working on plans for beginning it.

Inventory: It seems necessary to have an inventory - which has been made as simple as possible - home as well as farm.

Expenditures: How much spent for fertilizers, livestock, food, etc.

Receipts: Not very hard to get for livestock and everything else sold.



Budget: For farm and home

Supplies of all sort, Food - Diet balanced and adequate, clothing, etc.

Mr. Patterson brought up the problem of county with farm and no home agent in same county, or vice versa.

Mr. Sheffield: Map - shows plans for rotation, etc. Outline to show how work is to be done.

TVA put out blue print and specifications which was a very helpful thing. When AAA finally works out its program much the same thing will be done. Farms must be considered as a whole instead of in segments. Farm management specialist, agronomist, home management specialist, and farm engineer may have to be called in for inventory, planning, budgeting and mapping farm. Agents and specialists sit down with farmer and wife and work out plans, for example:

Plant certain acres to trees, terraces for certain acres, rotation plan for entire farm, home site, and garden. Make budget requirement for food and feed production and conservation, etc. The government allows pay for soil conservation work conforming to its program, and thus gives us a strong lever to promote the work now.

Much help must be had from specialists. Inspection of demonstrations should be arranged so as to do it with as little expense as possible.

Time could be saved when conducting tours if a whole farm and

home could be studied instead of going over a larger territory to see the same things at a dozen different places. People of the community or county should choose farm to conduct such a demonstration. Mr. Sheffield mentioned Mr. Pierce's outline of suggestions as being just the thing for setting up such a demonstration. Older 4-H boy and girl could keep the necessary records and thus tie up the whole family with the project.

The number of demonstrations in a county will depend on how well the county agents can carry on for themselves instead of depending on specialists. "Negro agents have always had to depend largely on themselves", said Mr. Charity.

Mrs. Malcolm explained that much of what has been incorporated in the outline as discussed by Mr. Sheffield had already been undertaken by home and farm agents, and now only the business end of it remains to be done.

A short recess was taken at this point.

Afterwards Mr. Waller in rather a pleasant way, thanked Mrs. Malcolm for refreshments given the agents yesterday and the Washington office for having placed such sympathetic persons in charge of work among Negroes.

Mr. Pierce brought to the attention of the Washington officials the question of an organization for all of the Negro extension workers. Many of the workers have expressed the desire for further training in Extension Methods. He cited the fact that such a plan had been started at one time and certain workers were selected and began their training.

Fellowship funds having given out, several of those in training, found means to complete their work. Now, others are looking towards further training.

Another purpose explained for an organization is for mutual help through conferences where workers may get together and exchange experiences. Mr. Pierce explained that because of the fact that our people have so much respect for the leadership of the white people that we usually follow. He feels that it would strengthen the work as a whole if we had an organization.

Mr. Sheffield was asked for an opinion of such an organization. He stated that most of the white workers, who have already studied, have gone to northern colleges where they are taught methods varying greatly from what is needed in the South, and that efforts are being made to set up the right sort of course at some Southern University to furnish the needed information. Tennessee is willing but lacks funds. Louisiana is in better financial shape, because of funds provided by Huey Long when he was governor, and seems willing to put on such a course for white workers. Possibly something similar can be done at one of your institutions. Other officials of the Washington office feel that the same need exists.

Mrs. Malcolm feels that the college selected should offer training for both farm and home agents. Persons chosen to teach should not only know their subject-matter thoroughly, but should have the extension slant.

Mr. Pierce asked the Washington officials to keep the Negro agents in mind whenever anything can be done along that line.

Mr. Hudson said that North Carolina is planning to celebrate 25 years of Extension work among Negroes.

Mr. Sheffield said the USDA Beneficial Association provides compensation for injuries in line of duty. Agents will not need to carry policies with questionable companies. Agents should always carry auto insurance.

Mr. Pierce took up the matter of expense accounts and asked Mr. Sheffield to explain how they must be made. He emphasized accuracy.

Mr. Sheffield illustrated with the following outline a good system for submitting extension "Plans of Work", and advised that they are subject to inspection by officials in order to be sure that the money spent for extension work is justified:

PLAN OF WORK

- 1 - Situation or Background
 - a. Negroes in Area
 - b. Owners
 - c. Tenants
 - d. Size of farms
 - e. Etc.
- 2 - Problem
 - a. Agricultural View Point
 - b. Home requirements
 - c. Etc.
- 3 - Solution
 - a. Demonstrations
 - b. Etc.
- 4 - Extension Procedure
 - a. How will demonstrations be conducted
 - b. Etc.
- 5 - Extension Literature
 - a. Bulletins
 - b. Etc.

- 6 - Goals
- 7 - Calendar of Work
- 8 - Distribution of Work in Counties
- 9 - Results expected in 1937

Miss Hamilton read the following report of resolutions committee, which was adopted:

RESOLUTIONS:

1. Resolved, that we as a group express appreciation to the Washington officials of Extension Service for making it possible for us to meet in a Regional Conference of district agents and Land-Grant College representatives to have the advantage of studying the technique of handling Discussion-Groups under such expert instructors as Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, Mr. C. B. Loomis, Dr. Harrison S. Elliott and Mrs. Helen H. Miller.
2. Resolved, that we express our sincere appreciation to Mr. C. A. Sheffield, Field Agent, Southern Section, Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, Field Agent, Southern Section, and Mr. J. B. Pierce, Regional Field Agent, for their very helpful information and instructions given in round-table discussions to the Extension Workers.
3. Resolved, that we gratefully acknowledge the unlimited hospitality and efficient service so cheerfully rendered to the visiting group by the President, faculty and students of Virginia State College, Ettrick, Virginia. We shall leave carrying lasting remembrance of this very progressive institution.
4. Resolved, that we give a rising vote of thanks to the three Virginia District Agents and their faithful secretary who have been so thoughtful to provide for our comfort and pleasure.

Respectfully submitted:

J. W. Mitchell - North Carolina
A. C. Burnette - Kentucky
T. B. Patterson - Virginia
Miss Bessie L. Walton, Tennessee
Mrs. A. J. Dixon - Maryland
Mrs. H. M. Hewlett - Oklahoma
Mrs. I. W. Rowan - Texas
Miss C. L. Hamilton - Arkansas

In order that the Extension Workers might have an opportunity to see something of Virginia State College, etc., the Conference closed at 12:30 p. m., January 21, 1937.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEGRO FARMER DISCUSSION GROUPS

By

J. B. Pierce

The following are some of the important problems of the Negro farmer, and in which he is greatly concerned: Food, clothing, shelter and education of his children. Therefore, he will welcome discussions and safe guidance in solving these problems.

Subjects for Negro farmer Discussion-groups expressed in their language, and dealing with the problems in keeping with their experiences, will find a ready response from the groups, and many of the farmers will endeavor to put into operation the recommended practices if held within their means and ability to perform.

For example, here are a few subjects that will lend themselves to the discussion groups:

1. What should be done to save and enrich the soil, and what success have you had through:
 - a. Terracing
 - b. Cover crops
 - c. Pastures
 - d. Farm manures
 - e. Green manures, etc.
2. What should the farm provide in the way of food for the family and feed for the livestock, and what success have you had through:
 - a. The garden
 - b. Growing corn
 - c. Producing hogs
 - d. Raising poultry
 - e. Growing hay and making pastures
 - f. The family cow
 - g. Growing sweet potatoes, peas and beans
 - h. Making syrup
 - i. Growing fruit, etc.
3. How much food and feed do you need to take care of your family and livestock for one year?
 - a. Corn
 - b. Meat
 - c. Wheat
 - d. Sweet potatoes
 - e. Milk
 - f. Hay
 - g. Pasture
 - h. Peas and beans
 - i. Canned foods, etc.

4. What are the main sources of cash income for the farmers of your community, and which of these have been most reliable for you.
5. Is the farm family reasonably clothed as to comfort and style the year-round, and how has your family taken care of its clothing problem through garments:
 - a. Made over
 - b. Newly home made
 - c. Ready made, etc.
6. Should farm ownership by farmers be encouraged? Has your farm increased or decreased in value since you came in possession of it, and what caused the change?
7. Are farmers interested in long-time tenant-landlord agreements.
 - a. Verbal
 - b. Written
8. Should tenant and landlord cooperate in establishing good housing quarters, and practicing the live-at-home program for the tenant, and what success have you had along these lines?
9. Do the children of your community have reasonably good school advantages and what have you done toward making them what they should be?
 - a. Building
 - b. Length of term
 - c. Attendance
 - d. Course of study
 - e. Teacher
10. Is the farm family properly nourished as to the right kind of food, well prepared and served, and what success are you having in feeding the family with balanced diets well prepared and served?
11. Who should make the farm home convenient, sanitary and beautiful inside and outside, and what success are you having in making a real home.
12. Should the boys and girls of the communities be members of the 4-H clubs? What benefits have your children derived as members of their organization and what can we do to improve the work.
13. What can farm communities do to improve their condition, and what is your community doing for itself?
14. Etc.

Representatives in Attendance

NEGRO EXTENSION WORKERS

Arkansas	'	Oklahoma
H. C. Ray, District Agent	'	J. W. Taylor, District Agent
Miss Cassa L. Hamilton, Dist. Agent	'	Mrs. H. M. Hewlett, Dist. Agent
	'	
Kentucky	'	Tennessee
A. C. Burnette, State Leader	'	W. H. Williamson, District Agent
	'	Miss Bessie L. Walton, Dist. Agent
	'	
Maryland	'	Texas
L. H. Martin, County Agent	'	C. H. Waller, State Leader
J. F. Armstrong, County Agent	'	H. S. Estelle, District Agent
Mrs. Arminta J. Dixon, County Agent	'	J. H. Williams, District Agent
	'	Mrs. I. W. Rowan, District Agent
North Carolina	'	Mrs. J. A. Conner, District Agent
J. W. Mitchell, District Agent	'	
Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowo, District Agent	'	Virginia
	'	T. B. Patterson, District Agent
	'	J. L. Charity, District Agent
	'	Miss L. A. Jenkins, District Agent
	'	

REGIONAL

J. B. Pierce, Field Agent,
Southern Section, Extension Work, USDA,
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia

WHITE REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, D. C.
C. A. Sheffield, Field Agent
Southern Section, Extension Work
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, Field Agent
Southern Section, Extension Work
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Tentative Program
January 20 and 21, 1937

Topics for round-table discussion by Negro District
Agents and Extension Officials:

9:00 A. M. Presiding

-

J. B. Pierce

1. Carrying the complete farm and home demonstration to the farm and farm home.

C. A. Sheffield
Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm

2. Remarks

-

Miss Maude E. Wallace

3. How farm and home income analysis contributes to program building.

A. C. Burnette
Mrs. J. A. Conner
Miss Bessie L. Walton

4. The organization and presentation of factual information as a basis for program building and community group discussion.

T. B. Patterson
Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe

5. Organization of county agents' work so that a fair portion of time may be devoted to both field and office.

C. H. Waller
Miss Cassa L. Hamilton

6. County agents' reports as a progressive index of accomplishment.

J. E. Taylor
Mrs. Arminta J. Dixon

7. What are the state, county and community organization and personnel problems which limit 4-H club enrollment and completions, and how are they being met.

J. H. Williams
Mrs. H. M. Hewlett
J. F. Armstrong

8. How can the program of the 4-H club work be made an integral part of a planned county and community program, and a definite part of the "Whole farm and farm home demonstration."

H. C. Ray

9. Mrs. I. W. Rowan
W. H. Williamson

9. What emphasis should be placed on recreational, cultural and sociological activities in 4-H club work.

H. S. Estelle

Miss L. A. Jenkins

L. H. Martin

10. Brief reports of progress made in important phases of Negro Extension Work in states represented at the conference.

BY AGENTS

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